(2) direct recruitment by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to the grade of Revenue Inspectors may be done away with, as it is not always possible for them to secure proper men owing to the limited field of their choice, this power being vested in the Revenue Commissioner only;

(3) no person, who is more than 40 years of age should be made a Revenue Inspector even by promotion;

(4) the Deputy Commissioners of Districts should report to the Revenue Commissioner by the end of December of each year the probable number of permanent vacancies that may occur in the coming year, and that on ascertaining the total number of vacancies for the State, applications should be called for by the Revenue Commissioner to fill up 50 per cent of the total number by direct recruitment;

(5) seventy-five per cent of the appointments made by direct recruitment should be reserved for members of the backward classes;

(6) with regard to filling up vacancies in each District, preference is to be given to the persons coming from that District, so that at least one candidate, if available, may be selected from each District, in order that adequate facilities may be given for candidates from all Districts;

(7) at least twenty persons may be appointed as Revenue Inspectors every year; and

(8) all persons appointed as Revenue Inspectors hereafter whether by direct recruitment or by promotion should be required to undergo the prescribed training, including training in Agriculture and in the compilation of statistics.

2. Government are pleased to approve of the Revenue Commissioner's proposals with the following modifications:—

(*a*) only one in three vacancies should be filled up by promotion, the other two being filled up by direct recruitment;

(*b*) the number of Revenue Inspectors to be recruited every year need not be fixed at 20 but should be determined with reference to the prospective vacancies and the budget provision made for their training;

(*c*) the necessity for prescribing a compulsory course of training in Agriculture and in the compilation of statistics may be further examined.

B. NARAYANASWAMI IYENGAR,
Offg. *General Secretary to Government.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Grant for Irrigation Works.

READ—

Government Order No. 724-741—Camp Mysore, dated 17th October 1926, sanctioning a triennial programme of construction and restoration of Irrigation Works.

ORDER NO. FL. 7714-63—G. F. 149-28-1, DATED 19TH APRIL 1929.

In the order read above, Government laid down a policy of continuous attention to the construction of Irrigation Works and the restoration of tanks in the State and sanctioned a programme of their execution.

2. The annual outlay during the past three years has risen from Rs. 6½ lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. The budget grant during the current year for Irrigation Works charged directly or indirectly to Revenue is 14 lakhs financed from the following sources:—

		Rs.
1.	Grant from current revenue ..	.. 4 lakhs.
2.	Interest on Famine Insurance Fund ..	.. 3 ,,
3.	Irrigation Capital Reserve ..	.. 1 1/3 ,,
4.	Contribution from Irrigation Cess Fund ..	.. 5 2/3 ,,
	Total ..	14 lakhs

3. Irrigation Works have not received in the past as much attention as they deserve and Government consider that the existing financial arrangements for their construction should be improved.

4. Restoration of tanks has proved a perennial problem. Repairs of old Irrigation Works are heavily in arrears. The cost of restoration of all old tanks in the State is not likely to be less than a crore and half of rupees. Even if the programme of restoration of these works is spread over a period of 25 to 30 years, the annual demand on this account alone cannot be less than Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs.

5. In addition to the requirements of restoration, there are demands on account of construction of new works and the incidental establishment charges. Irrigation Works are mostly protective in their character and what return they can yield is often deferred and it is also less than the interest on Capital invested on them. It is therefore desirable to increase the contribution from General Revenues for meeting wholly or partially the cost of large Irrigation Works which cannot satisfy the conditions of productive works.

6. Government accordingly direct that the annual grant to be allotted from General Revenues towards Irrigation Works including the interest income on the Famine Insurance Fund be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 10 lakhs with effect from the next official year.

7. The requirements on account of restoration works and establishment charges shall be the first charge on this annual grant, and the balance if any, after meeting these demands together with the contributions from the Irrigation Capital Reserve, the Irrigation Cess Fund and other sources will be utilised on new works of construction. The grant unspent in a year will not lapse but will be funded and will be available for expenditure on Irrigation Works in future years.

8. The acreage contributions now classified as receipts under XIII Miscellaneous will also be shown as a lumpsum grant under 23 Irrigation Works charged to revenue, for being utilised on the works for which they are intended.

9. Outlay on Irrigation Works including ordinary maintenance and repairs are now financed from the following sources:—

1. Capital Funds.
2. Current Revenues.
3. Reserves formed from past surpluses.
4. Contributions from raiyats and other sources.
5. Irrigation Cess Fund.
6. Loans and Advances, recoverable from raiyats.

10. Government consider it desirable to present, as one whole, all operations in regard to Irrigation Works. And for this purpose there should be a separate appendix to the General Budget dealing with all Irrigation Works including those financed from borrowed funds and also from Loans and Advances made by Government.

11. The Irrigation appendix to the General Budget will consist of the following parts:—

1. Outlay on Capital Works.
2. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.
3. Maintenance works and repairs chargeable to the Irrigation Cess Fund.
4. Works of restoration and maintenance of minor tanks to be undertaken by raiyats but financed from loans and advances from Government in the first instance.

Expenditure on works coming under part (1) will represent the Irrigation Capital Budget under the present arrangement.

Part (2) will replace the present budget under 23 Irrigation Works charged to revenue.

It will contain the following particulars of grants and appropriations:—

Appropriations.

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Original Works (Major)	
2.	Original Works (Minor).	
3.	Restoration of Minor Tanks	
4.	Repairs	
5.	Establishment	
6.	Tools and Plant	
7.	Suspense	
	Total ..	

Grants.

Lumpsum grant from General Revenues:—			
Irrigation Capital Reserve	..	..	..
Irrigation Cess Fund	..	..	..
Other contributions	..	..	..
		Total	..

The figures under class (3) will follow the Irrigation Cess Fund Budget which will continue to be separately sanctioned in the Revenue Department.

Works under class (4) will comprise those which are financed from the provision made in the Ways and Means budget under loans and advances and the cost of which is ultimately recoverable from raiyats under the Tank Maintenance Rules and Minor Tank Restoration Scheme.

12. The Comptroller is requested to give effect to the foregoing directions of Government in preparing the budget of next year and submit for the approval of Government in consultation with the Chief Engineer and the Revenue Commissioner a set of detailed rules for the guidance of all officers in the preparation of the Budget and Accounts of expenditure on Irrigation Works.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.